

Fire Danger Area:

- CDC- North Valleys
- North/Central IDPanhandle
- North Valleys
 - * Meets NWCG Wx Station Standards



Fire Danger Interpretation:

EXTREME - Use extreme caution

High -- Watch for change

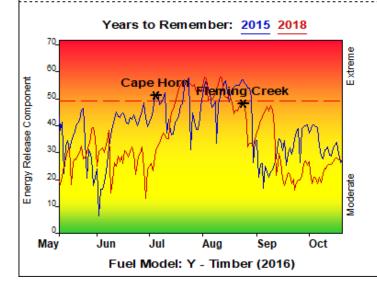
Moderate -- Lower Potential, but always be aware

Maximum - Highest Energy Release Component by day for 2005 - 2019

Average – shows peak fire season over 15 years (2457 observations) 90th Percentile – 10% of the 2457 days from 2005 - 2019 had an Energy Release Component above 49

Local Thresholds - Watch out: Combinations

of any of these factors can greatly increase fire behavior: 20' Wind Speed over 15 mph, RH less than 20%, Temperature over 80, 1000-Hour Fuel Moisture less than 15



Remember what Fire Danger tells you:

Energy Release Component gives seasonal trends calculated from 2 pm temperature, humidity, daily temperature & rh ranges, and precip duration.

Wind is NOT part of ERC calculation.

 Watch local conditions and variations across the landscape — Fuel, Weather, Topography.
Listen to weather forecasts — especially WIND.

Past Experience:

-2015 Drought conditions with hot, dry weather (previous 10 days>90F. RH mid-teens) led to early season dry 1000hr (12%), and record live fuels (Woody 84%, Herb 80%) in early July. Gusty winds (15mph) led to explosive growth in timber of the Cape Horn fire (1328 ac) which burned several structures and caused large evacuations.

-In 2018, the Fleming Creek fire exhibited rapid growth during the passage of a cold front with winds >15mph following 46 days without precipitation, temps 85F, RH 21%, and 13% 1000hr fuels.

-Pay attention to passing dry cold fronts, thermal belts and low live fuel moistures that can increase fire activity

Responsible Agency: USFS, BLM, IDL, CDT

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